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The sound of the whir of factory wheels is more agreeable than that of the voice of the Boy Orator intoning threadbare arguments for free silver.

It would seem that the sentiment of the taxpayers of Indianapolis should be ascerimprovements shall be fully undertaken.

During the last three years the government has paid out nearly \$400,000,000 for the emption of greenbacks, or \$60,000,000 in excess of the whole amount outstanding.

Whatever proposition President Cleveland may make to Spain for the liberation or independence of Cuba, he should be pre pared for a severe snub or else to follow

The present administration is perfectly justified in removing for "pernicious activity" postmasters who made themselves obnoxious by their noisy advocacy of Bryanism and free silver.

It seems to be the opinion of some pers that Indianapolis has all the railroads should be fenced in against town without railroads, and the more it can get the better.

It ought to appear to the volunteer Cabs making his vocation ridiculous when he rives out that Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, would surrender successive elections

to the Senate for a place in any Cabinet. General Warner has issued a call to a the factions which make up the sliver army to hold a conference. General Warner is how large mine owner, but he is the head of the silver-mine lobby at Washington, in which capacity he receives a large stipend, which would be endangered if conferences

If the President should decide to extend the civil-service rule so as to cover the fourth-class postoffices he could give life free-silzer partisans in the late campaign out the West. To continue such determined partisans in office would not be in the line of civil-service reform or any

The Chicago Tribune says that fertilizing companies of that city have taken a large interest in a newly discovered deposit of osphate in Tennessee. The rock three to twelve feet thick and ten feet below the surface, was dis ed accidentally while digging a sewer. It underlies four counties, and its commercial value is said to be beyond com-

"some leading sporting men" in Evansville have opened negotiations to have the proposed Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight take place there they had better be reminded that a iaw of Indiana imposes a heavy fine and imprisonment on any person who engages in or attends a prize fight in any capacity whatever, Governor-elect Mount would ibtless take particular pleasure in see that this law is rigidly enforced.

During the three months which ended of the corresponding three 1895. The total revenues during the three months of 1896 were \$131,650,489. and the expenditures \$171,597,335. During the corresponding three months of 1895 the tures \$157,148,443. The deficit during the three months of 1896 was nearly \$40,000,000. ist nearly \$16,000,000 during the correding months of 1895. If these figures enue, it is beyond the reach of argument,

Ex-Governor Boles, of Iowa, has dropped free silver and taken up the greenback e. Having been announced to preside at a Popocratic meeting called to reorganthe free-silver club, he declined in a let

The issue of the future is already clearly d. It is no longer a question of ther we shall have free coinage at 16 to but it is the breader question of whether he Nation is to be tied to a gold standard and receive its paper currency through the corporations or have for its use a national eprency based upon gold and silver alike of by syndicates and combinations. We prepare for the broader issue. 'The ime to begin is now, and the way to begin

If the Populists drop free silver and take up greenbacks the Popocrats may be glad to get into the sound-money band wagon.

It is stated that President Cleveland told a Fiepublican Senator a few days ago that would permit it to become . In explanation of the alleged state-

him, would be that the condition of the national treasury calls loudly for relief.

THE NEED OF CURRENCY REFORM.

The United States is the only civilized or commercial country in the world where any considerable portion of the people, in fact any of them, believe in "flat money" or continually demand inflation of the currency. This condition exists in the Central and South American States, but these are not civilized or commercial countries in 8.00 | the American sense. The people of Central and South America are, if possible, worse flat moneyists and inflationists than our .15 cts | Populists are. But these vagarles are un-Daily and Sunday, per week, by carrier 20 cts | known in any leading country of Europe. In Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, all the leading commercial countries, the currency is stable, the money of all measured by the gold standard, its volume adjusts itself to the needs of trade, and such a thing as popular clamor for cheap money or inflation of the currency is never known. There must be some reason for this, and Americans who love their country and desire its laws and institutions to compare favorably with, if not to excel, those of any other country should try and ascertain what it is. Why should there be a large number of persons in this country who believe in every form | sion of national bank money will, after the of fiat money and cheap money, and who are continually clamoring for inflation of proved. the currency when such a class is unknown

in any other civilized country? In searching for an answer to the question one immediately encounters the fact that these vagaries had no existence here before the war. Prior to that time the flat-money idea was unheard of, and the very phrase was unknown. The money of the country was based on specie, and all forms of currency were measured by gold. Such a thing as a popular demand for inflation of the currency was unknown. The phrase "money enough to do the business of the country" had not been invented. The government had never made an issue of legal tender notes for circulation, and do so. In fact, nobody ever thought of the government engaging in any form of banking business. The war changed all this. One of the first results was an enforced suspension of specie payment, followed by a flood of paper money. Then for the first time the government issued noninterest-bearing notes for circulation and declared them legal tender for all debts public and private. The aggregate issue of these notes under three different acts of Congress was \$450,000,000, and the largest amount outstanding at any one time was \$449,338,902. About the same time the national bank system was established, and contributed very largely to the paper money inflation of the period. This inflation and other causes incident to the war brought on an era of speculation which many people mistook for prosperity, and when, in accordance with the original and honest intention of the law, the process of retiring the legal-tender notes was begun there arose a popular protest and demand for their retention. From that time to the present there has been a greenback party in the country, and the flat-money and i flation sentiment has held a place among the financial vagaries. As it did not exist before the war, and has existed ever since, it is fair to conclude that it springs from war causes. Undoubtedly it is largely due to the fact that, having once realized the intoxicating effects of inflation and the imaginary prosperity produced thereby, the people were unwilling to surrender the chance of enjoying it again. As long as the greenback door was open that chance remained. Hence they protested against the retirement of the greenbacks, and stil protest. Greenbackism, flat-moneyism, inflation and free silver, closely related vagaries, all have their origin in the financial legislation of the war period and the failure to complete the retirement of the greenbacks when it was begun. All subsequent issues of paper currency by the government in the various forms of treas ury notes, gold certificates, silver certificates, etc., have resulted from the failure to retire the greenbacks, thereby virtually recognizing the principle that the government might engage in the banking business The time has come when the American people ought to ask themselves if it is wise to continue indefinitely and make permanent a monetary policy which was adopted in the first instance as a temporary expedient, justifiable only as a war measure Should they not try to remove the money question from politics as completely as

rather than invite criticism? THE GREENBACK AND ITS SUBSTITUTE.

is in England, France or Germany, there-

noneyism and inflation, and give the people

The correct course to pursue with the of gold, should the trade balance turn against us and holders of greenbacks become frightened lest the country may sink to a silver basis. The gold reserve and the greenbacks held by the treasury aggregate \$190,000,000. Making allowance for the loss of greenbacks by flood, fire, wear and tear, for which provision must be made in order to retire the whole amount.

The greenback has been a very expensive luxury the past few years. At the present enues and to keep up the gold reserve.

reason than either of these for letting the gress at the time opposed the issue as un- of these statistics with those of school age

the plan when they were satisfied that there was no other alternative. The issue would have been retired years ago but for the springing up of the fiat-money heresy.

system to take the place of the government in the issue of paper money. If there were such a system, there would be banks people. Even under the present adverse banks is increasing. If the government should issue, in the retirement of the greenbacks and treasury notes, all or some portion of \$500,000,000 of 2 or 21/2 per cent. bonds as a basis or security for bank circulation alone, and permit the issue of notes to the par value of the bonds, redeemable in gold or its equivalent, the country would soon have a supply of money adequate to the wants of business, which, by reason of competition, would be loaned at lower rates than prevail in the

This scheme will not be popular, neither was the gold basis a few years ago in the central West. The gold basis has become popular because sensible people have investigated its merits, and, having investigated, approve. A safe plan for the extensame consideration, be as generally ap-

WASTED SYMPATHY. A writer in the Washington Post thinks there is "something pathetic in the exodus of many of the officials not under the service law, who must therefore leave Washington, to which they have become attached, and go back, many of them, to the narrow and contracted life of country towns and provincial cities." It will go harder with the women, this writer says, than with the men, and adds: "Whenever women get a taste of 'the delights of Washington life their own communities become suffocatingly dull and tiresome to them, and they never rest until they are rible thing to be an ex-anything, but the ast position throws around its former incumbent more of a prestige here than at home, where the callous bovine community rather rejoices than mourns over the home-coming of the ex-public functionary." Anything more self-complacent than this is seldom encountered, or anything Washingtonian that the entire population of the country sits with its eyes fixed longingly on the national capitol and regards it as the one great center of interest. Washington is no doubt a pleasant place has its advantages, but it has also its disadvantages. It offers many attractions to visitors, because every American feels ment machinery to enjoy seeing its wheels go round at least once in his life. Its social features are also pleasing to those who go there to reside, but lose their peculiar charm after the novelty of seeing celebrities on exhibition has worn off. Officeholders, for the most part, of course, wish to postpone the wearing of the prefix "ex" as long as possible, but their tenacity is not by any means born of fondness for earning a living, and having given up their is important to retain the newer one to tastes and those of their wives govern great is the number of officeholders who would gladly leave the capital with all its attractions and return to their own homes for it is worth noting that it is the exceptional resident of Washington who does not speak of some other town as "home," even though he has been absent from it for many years. Washington is but a temporary abiding place in the minds of most and therefore never secures that affectionate personal regard which some little backwoods town retains. More than in most cities, probably, "society," whose delights the Post's writer extols, is an empty show-the official society, at least, which is the only circle the average officeholder's family enters. Sensible men and women weary of it easily and look wistfully back to their Griggsby stations, where they were "so happy and so pore," where, too, er nobodies. The little town of Tailholt these people than the Post's foolish writer having their merits. Moreover, not a few officeholders come from larger cities and currency system which shall silence much livelier ones than Washington, and find the capital unspeakably "slow" and dull. There is a pathetic side to the exodus of men from office, but it is because they are men out of jobs. Sympathy is wasted upon them for any other cause.

ILLITERACY AND COMPULSORY

EDUCATION.

The argument recently made by Superinand one that should be studied by members of the Legislature. In one respect, perhaps, it was somewhat misleading, without in-

tending to be. Mr. Charlton said: There are in the State 798,917 children of school age, and yet but 529,345 were enrolled last year, with an average daily attendance of but 392,015. This is only about 50 per cert. of the children enumerated. these facts before us, we naturally inquire why should we tax our people so heavily and yet allow so many to grow up in ig-

The Journal has not verified these figures, represent the illiteracy of the State, or even of age and over who could not read or write ates ten years old and over. A comparison

ham Lincoln and his advisers yielded to must be a large number of persons of school age not in school who are not illiterates. It would be shocking if nearly 50 per cent, of the children of school age in the State were not only out of school, but growing up in ignorance. The fact remains, however, that there is too much illiteracy in the State, and enough children of school age not in school to justify the Legislature in seriously considering the propriety of passing a compulsory educa-

J. H. G., Centerville, Ind.: Illinois never repudiated any part of her state debt. In the great financial revulsion of 1836 her finances became somewhat involved, owing to embarrassments growing out of public improvements, and there may have been a temporary default of interest on bonds. If so it was made good later and there was no repudiation. The credit of the State has always been first class.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Matrimonial Prospects. She-How do you account for the fact that a woman learns typewriting so much easier than a man? He-Oh, she has so much more in pros-

Injustice. "White man mek all de laws toe suit hi sef," said 'Rastus.

"Co'se," assented Moses. "Jis' fo' zample: man steal my dawg las week an' I fine out dat dawg ain' proputty. But chickens am proputty, an' doan' yo' fergit it!"

The Cornfed Philosopher. "I notice that most of the young men the present part their hair in the middle," said the Cornfed Philosopher. "Why shouldn't they?" the neophyte

"I haven't the least objection to their doing so. But it just occurred to me that about twenty-five years from now those same young fellows, or what is left of them, will be sitting around railing at the degeneracy of youth because youth insists on parting its hair on the side."

Deeply Subtle Ratiocination. "I believe I saw you coming out of said the Rev. Mr. Wilgus.

"I guess you did," said the parishioner. "On business, I may hope? "No; I will be candid with you. I went in to get a drink. You see, it was this way. had a plugged quarter passed on me."

"And there are only two places a man can get rid of a plugged quarter: a church and a saloon. And, of course, I didn't want

INDIANA NEWSPAPER OPINION.

to pass it on the contribution box."

Some fellow proposes to amend Nicholson law so that the applicant must secure the signatures of a majority of the voters in his ward or township before he can be granted a license to sell liquors at retail. Better let the Nicholson law alone.

-Elkhart Review. If it is true-and we have no doubt of itthat there is a sufficiency of money in the world to do the world's business, when it is in reasonable and normal activity, then the problem should not be one of more money, but of safer money; and it is to meet this vital point that the demand is going up all over the country for a currency reform that will take the United States out

of the banking business .- Richmond Item. Is it not time for the Republican party to stop catering to political Prohibitionists? A good liquor law is all right. Every State needs one, but this continual temperance aw agitation brings no good results. We hink it is high time that the Republicans should take a hand in stopping pet hobbies that prove fatal to other legislation, which might be enacted while days are idied away attempting to patch as something that is, not practical.—Elwood Call-Leader.

If Congress will provide for the appointment of a nonpartisan commission to formulate a comprehensive system of currency reform, the country will await its recommendations with much confidence. Having disposed of the money question in this manner for the time, Congress should take up the proper and effective regulation of trusts. Under existing laws, vast monopolies have attained a power and boldness which are a menace to our free institutions. time is ripe for strong restrictive legislation of a character which will

thoroughly remedy this evil.-Terre Haute The people of Indiana are to be congratulated on having the services of an auditor whose capacity for business has been tested by long years of practical experience and whose integrity is so far above reproach that no man dare to question it in the slightest degree. There has been some criticism of Mr. Daily's management, but is of the kind that the complainants would not care to make public, inasmuch as it is confined entirely to disappointment growing out of the fact that he has in every instance insisted on strict compliance with the letter and the spirit of the law. His ambition is to manage the finances of the State with the same scrupulous exactness that has characterized the highly successalready made a record that will cause his administration to pass into history as exceptional on the score of economy and in every way admirable.-Lafayette Courier.

The township trustees' organization will make an effort this winter to secure the repeal of the law requiring them to publish their annual reports. The law is a good one and the only trouble with it is that it has been set at defiance by a large number of trustees throughout the State. The taxpayers can well afford to pay a nominal sum to have their reports published, if it will have a tendency, only a tendency, to check the extravagances in many of the trustees' offices. Supplies have been bought in thousands of cases because there was a large "rebate" to the trustees. The trustees cannot afford to make a united effort to revent the public from knowing something of the business transacted in their offices. The people have a right to know how every ollar was expended, and it is the duty of the trustees to see that they know it, or suffer the penalty attached to the law requiring publication of such information.

-Anderson Herald. We have on the statute books a law coma hesitancy on the part of the trustees bewith brick dust at \$100 a barrel. It has just been made public that a trustee in one of the northern counties of the State during last year bought from a Chicago supply house goods of various kinds to the amount of \$30,000. Another in the eastern part of the State bought \$20,000 worth. Both of these trustees, of course, ignored the law in the publication of their receipts and expenditures. And these trustees will be at the head of a strong lobby this winter to have the law repealed. In the background will be these supply houses from Chicago and Indianapolis. The law should stand and its proper enforcement will be the means of informing the people just how their money is expended, and thousands of publicity.-Crawfordsville Journal.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

There is a discussion in Boston as whether the name of Macmonnies's statue s prononuced "Back, aunt," or "Back, The London Daily Mail reports that the Queen has been a total abstainer from alcohol for three years past on account of intense pain in her legs.

The late Mrs. Scott Siddons, the celebrated actress and elocutionist, had lived in retirement for fifteen years previous to her death in Paris Nov. 19. The Rothschilds, of Paris, following their isual custom at the beginning of winter, have sent 100,000 francs to the prefect of

Edward Scofield, the Governor-elect of Wisconsin, is the son of a Pennsylvania

later becoming typesetter. He served through the war with great gallantry, coming out as a major. A Biddeford (Me.) pastor offers his parish three alternatives: he will take what he

can get in the contribution box and run things as he pleases; or they may pay him a fixed salary and run things as they please; or, thirdly, he will resign. One of the principal causes of complaint on the part of the Uitlanders against the Transvaal government has been removed by the action of the latter in decreeing

the establishment of state schools in which the language to be taught is English. It may not be generally known that the story of Enoch Arden, as it stands in the poem, is in every detail a true one. It was related to Lord Tennyson by the late Mr. Woolner, the well-known scupitor, whose widow has the manuscript of the story. The Ameer of Afguanistan has become a

victim of the cycling craze, but as he is averse to using the energy necessary to propel a bicycle a London firm has built him a machine on which he can ride in Munkacsy's large "Ecce Homo," painted

Europe, as was done with his "Christ Bebeing even more realistic than his earlier paintings, and as being hard in color. The editor of the Review of Reviews calls

attention to the fact that, while New York gave McKinley a plurality of 275,000, an area of like population in the middle West, including northern Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin, gave pluralities aggregating nearly 400,000, thus showing that the alarm manifested in the East during the campaign regarding the supposed radicalism of the Northwest was quite unwarranted. At Komorn, the fortress town on the

Danube, a monument to Klapka, the Honved general, was unveiled the other day. Komorn was the scene of a brilliant vic-Hungarian army, joined the weak garrison, several times defeated the besieging Austrians and held the fortress as late as September, when all the other Hungarian corps had been overpowered and beaten. Klapka and his officers and men were allowed to march out of the fortress free. He went to England, where he wrote his "Memoirs of the War of Independence in Hungary." sponded to the toast, "Our Country." but After 1851 he lived in Geneva, and he die in Hungary in 1892

The Boy and the Toys. And moved and spoke in quiet grown-up wise, my law the seventh time disobeyed, struck him, and dismissed With hard words, and unkissed-

His mother, who was patient, being dead. Then, fearing lest his grief should hinder sleep I visited his bed But found him slumbering deep, With darkened eyelids, and their lashes yet From his late sobbing wet. And I, with moan. Kissing away his tears, left others of my For on a table drawn beside his head,

He had put within his reach

A box of counters and a red-veined stone, A piece of glass abraded by the beach, And six or seven shells. And two French copper coins, ranged there wi careful art, To comfort his sad hear So when that night I prayed to God, I wept, and said-

Ah, when at last we lie with tranced breath Not vexing Thee in death, And Thou rememberest of what toys We made our joys, How weakly understoo Thy great commanded good, Than I whom Thou hast molded from the cla

Thou'lt leave Thy wrath, and say, "I will be sorry for their childishness." -Coventry Patmore

HOME INSURANCE.

Commercial Club Committee, Headed by J. A. Finch, Named.

President Erwin, of the Commercial Club has announced the names of the committee that is to investigate the insurance laws' of this State to ascertain whether it is possible to improve them so that home companies may be organized to secure part of the business. It is the duty of the committee to report what it learns as to the laws to the club, with such recommendations as to their amendment as may seem advisable. The members of the committee are: John A. Finch chairman, J. H. Holliday, E. H. Dean, I. S. Gordon, W. A. Mooney, W. C. Bobbs and George G. Tanner. Mr. Finch says that it is not the intention of the committee to suggest changes in the entire insurance laws of the State, as that would be too much of an undertaking. It is simply the purpose, says, to have the laws so amended that home companies will be on an equal footing with those of foreign countries, and so that other State companies will be on the same footing. In 1877 a section of the law was amended so that companies of foreign countries having a capital of \$100,000 could do business in this State. Through some oversight the section regulating companie of other States was not amended, so that they are compelled to have a capital of \$200,000. Companies organized in the State of Indiana may have a capital of \$100,000, but there is a provision which reads: "Whenever such company shall be notified of any loss sustained on a policy of insurance issued by them, the company shall pay the amount so lost within sixty days after such notice, under a penalty of 10 per cent. in damages for every thirty days such loss remains unpaid thereafter. Mr. Finch says that this clause is practically a prohibition against home cor panies, as it is impossible for them to stand the 10 per cent. penalty. He says that it is ful conduct of his private business inter- sometimes impossible for the companies to and in this laudable endeavor he has avoid lawsuits and other delays. He says the immortal life. In Celtic lands the companies operating in Indiana, but that they were given charters under the Constitution and are not affected by the law, which simply refers to companies incorporated under it. is likely that the committee will sub mit drafts of proper amendments to the club, recommending that the club make an effort to have them enacted, but the committee will in no wise attempt to secure legislation itself. To further the work of the committee Mr. Finch has written letters to insurance commissioners of other States, asking for information as to the

good and bad features of their laws. ELECTRIC COOKING.

A Feature Shown by Miss Sickle at the Pure Food Show.

The chafing dish steamed yesterday afternoon at the pure food show, and yet there was no visible fire. Miss Emma Sickle, of Chicago, the cooking-school lecturer, was preparing to cook rice, and the rows of ladies before her were interested in the process. Suddenly Miss Sickle raised the lid of the chafing dish and the steam velled her. "I am boiling this water by electriclaw was enforced it would be the means of | ity," said she, and then she explained that with such a fuel there was not even match to be used. The results were perfore they would invest in rain water colored | fect. The cooking lesson was on cereals and the instructor both gave information and asked questions. The neat little maid assisting her obeyed orders, and "2 to 1," that is, two cups of water to one of rice was turned into the chafing dish and left to become like a snow drift. Other cereals were discussed, and the pencils flew down the pages of the notebooks. A cooking lecture will be given every afternoon at 3 o'clock, and the privilege of hearing it is given with the entrance fee. To-day Miss Sickle will talk of cereals and their chemistry. There were many visitors yesterday and last evening, and great sampling of the many edibles offered. hot cakes and maple syrup for breakfast, sandwiches for luncheon, and gelatine, cake dollars thereby saved through fear of and coffee for dessert, with hot biscuit and fancy crackers ad libitum. Every booth has an appetizer. The food shows in Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland and other places are crowded all the time. This city has as good a pure food show as any and better than many. The orchestra plays afternoon

and evening. The Denconesses' Fair. The Christmas fair of the Protestant

Deaconess Society was opened yesterday at Maennerchor Hall, and will continue open to-day and to-morrow. A luncheon will be to the fair, but there are numerous booths for fancy and useful articles, where money may be spent. There are booths for dry goods, fancy work, aprons, dolls and other articles, and such popular adjuncts as Re-bekah's well, a fish pond and an art galthe Seine to be distributed among needy lery. Last evening a concert was given by the choir of St. John's Evangelical Rein the twenty arrondissements of formed Church. This evening the concert will be by the choir of the First German Methodist Church, and to-morrow night by one a law, if it is sent to constitutional, and it is known that Abra- and school age are interested in the success of the fair.

BANQUETERS

AN UNUSUAL SCENE AT THE NEW SCOTTISH RITE BUILDING.

Principal Toast Responded to Grand Prior J. L. Seward, of Boston-Concluding Work To-Day.

Probably the largest banquet ever & in the city, or, indeed, in the State, was that of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, at 5:30 o'clock last night, when about eight hundred members sat down to the tables in the big banquet hall of the new temple house. This hall is the only one in the State used exclusively for this purpose capacomfort while two attendants work the ble of comfortably seating such a large number. Twelve long tables, running north and south, were filled. There was a flood for the Buda Pesth exhibition, has been of light from the incandescent-studded ceilstarted on a tour of the principal cities of | ing and walls, reflected brightly by the light colors of the mural decorations, and makfore Pilate." The picture is described as ing a very festive scene. Some of the members sought the broad gallery surrounding the hall to look down on the unusual scene. This event followed the conferring of the

sixteenth degree on the large class. Charles L. Hutchinson, 33d deg., acted as toastmaster, and at his table were the members of the 33d degree and Rev. J. L. Seward, of Boston, grand prior of the Supreme Council. Rev. A. J. Graham, rector of Christ Church, invoked the divine blessing, and Nicholas R. Ruckle, 33d deg., deputy for Indiana, made the address of welcome, taking the response to the toast, "Indiana's Illustrious Exponent of Freetory by the insurgent army in 1849. Klapka, masonry" He recalled the destruction of who was chief of the general staff of the | the old temple house by fire, and the sadness of the brethren in looking upon the ruins. The sadness gave way to hopes for a new home, and the temple dedicated Monday was a consummation of their hopes. He extended a special welcome to the insponded to the toast, "Our Country," but

he was absent, and the toast was passed. To the toast for the Supreme Council, the response was by Rev. J. L. Seward, of Boston, the grand prior of the Supreme Council for the Northern Masonic jurisdiction. He spoke substantially as follows:

"Illustrious Brethren of the Scottish Rite-Standing here as the representative of the Supreme Council, I am certain that I do not exaggerate in saying that every member of that august body, whether present or absent, would be glad to have me say in his behalf that he congratulates you upon the completion of this magnificent cathedral, the largest, the most complete, the best adapted to the uses for which it has been constructed, as well as the most elegant of all the buildings devoted exclusively to the Scottish Rite in our jurisdiction. Standing, as it does, near the geographical center of this city, which is one of the finest and neatest and most beautiful of any in all this great Republic, its unique and attractive architectural characteristics, both in the interior and upon the exterior, will always challenge the admiration of all true lovers of art. "Standing here, in the place which I had hoped would be occupied by the beloved and honored sovereign grand commander

of the Supreme Council upon this occasion. whose absence you all regret, and no one more than myself, it is fitting that I should call your attention to those foundation stones upon which the superstructure of Scottish Rite Masonry rests, which are none other than search for immortal truth and a knowledge of the great I Am. "Man is a being who worships, naturally and instinctively worships. There are scholars who have denied this. There are those who call themselves atheists and agnostics. There are those who delight in

annoying religious persons by declaring that there is no God. But all such men feel the power of the infinite without knowing wishing to know what to call it. We hear of the potency of matter and the force of natural laws of the universe. But call it what we will, all men are conscious of superior and supreme power.
"Hence it is that, in all ages, men who have been wiser than their fellows have sought to fathom this mystery and to try to learn something of this mysterious, su

preme something, whatever it is. This brings us to the real key to the ancient mysteries, and I wish to compare the spirit of ancient mystics with the spirit of the modern mystics. THE ANCIENT MYSTICS "Ancient mystics separated themselves from the masses of the people. carefully locked up their higher knowledge in the council chambers of their learned societies. All of the knowledge of ancient Egypt was found in the theosophic societies. It was never communicated to the humble, common people. We know from their hieratic inscriptions, and especially from their celebrated 'Bood of the Dead,' that these Egyptian theosophists (who must

cieties called theosophists) had a knowledge of the true God, of His omnipotence, omnipresence, and omniscience. They be-lieved in importality, taught the Decalogue, and had a fine code of ethics. All this time masses were worshiping a host of false gods and this higher knowledge was never communicated to them. "In India the upper classes enjoyed tha knowledge which results from a profound study of philosophy. In Greece philosophics cal knowledge was more widely diffuse yet, even here, we know what befell the great Socrates, who undertook to teach the immortal truths of the true theosophy and priests alone enjoyed the know

not be confounded with any modern so-

edge which leads to the truer conception of supreme power. "Most surprising of all, the Israelites, whom we might call our religious ancestors, never dared to pronounce aloud the Great And Sacred Name and, eventually, none but priests knew how it should be pronounced. The Hebrew language was formerly witten in consonants only. The vowel points are a late addition to the language, and they are not always used now in Hebrew documents and books. You, my brethren, have heard something about the pronunciation of that name. I shall reveal secret which is not a Masonic secret when I inform you that probably no one now knows precisely which of the fifty possible ways of pronouncing that word was actually the original hieratic pronuncia-

"So much, then, for the spirit of the ancient mystics. It was first an effort to obtain a knowledge of the Supreme Power, and secondly an effort to conceal that knowledge within the membership of an exclusive hieratic society. That spirit is not yet wholly dead. There are religious communions to-day in which that spirit is found. There are countries to-day in Central America, in South America, in the south of Europe as well as in Asia, where only a limited and very small number of persons can even read and write, where the masses of the people are weighed down by the coarsest and grossest superstition. And why is this? It is simply because learning has been the exclusive privilege of priests and those whom they have allowed

"Let us thank God that such a condition of things is rapidly changing. Thanks to the more enlightened genius of our age, the masses have won their right to learn. The priests of religion must yield to the progress of the age and the illuminating power of education must sooner or later brighten every dark spot in the world, THE RITE'S MISSION.

"Beloved brethren of the Ancient and Accepted Rite, this is our mission. The diffusion of knowledge is the spirit of the modern mystic. We no longer hide our light under a bushel. We no longer try to lock up truth.

"When this noble temple was consecrated last Monday evening it was consecrated by a prayer that God would illumine your altar with a spark of His celestial fire which would dispel the darkness of barbarism to be all that has been claimed for him as and ignorance and cause them to disappear | master of the instrument. His playing before the light of truth and knowledge. As opposed to the ancient mystics, we mystics of the Scottish Rite believe that there is no truth or fact which we should refuse to make known to the humblest person on earth if it is anything which will add to his intellectual, or moral, or spiritual worth. Hence we honor public education and even believe that it should be compul served both days at noon and a supper at | sory. Every child who learns how a plant night. There is no admittance fee charged grows, how the animals of the world are classified, how a crystal is formed, is learning of God who made them. When Kep-ler discovered the immortal laws by which the heavenly bodies move in their orbits he knelt and exclaimed: 'I thank Thee, O my God, that I can think Thy thoughts

after Thee. "Illustrious brethren, from so many mu-nicipalities in this noble State, when you return to your homes carry with you the noble lesson which you have learned in this temple. Remember that it is your mission to diffuse the knowledge of God and His glorious works, and not to conceal it. Encourage public education. Strive to pro-

mote honor, virtue and patriotism. Le may worthily exemplify the cardinal tenets of our ancient rite, which are to diffuse knowledge and to dispel darkness by the il-luminating power of truth."

Simon P. Gillett, grand master, responded to the toast "The Grand Lodge of Indiana." The Grand Lodge, he said, is in its eightieth year and has thirty thousand Masons in good standing within its jurisdiction. The Masonic teachings were exemplified by thousands of its members in the Union army during the war. Its members were to be found in the offices of the government, in the university, at the bar and in all honorable professions and businesses. He thought the fire that destroyed the old Scottish Rite temple house was a blessing in disguise.

JOHN H. HOLLIDAY'S ADDRESS. "The Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite in the Valley of Indianapolis" was the toast to which John H. Holliday responded. Mr. Holliday's reference to Colonel N. C. Ruckle was warmly applauded. Said he:

"It is now thirty-three years since the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite was instituted in the valley of Indianapolis. Had the largest hope of that little band of founders been put into permanent record that I might read it now, you would probably smile at the difference between the modest expectation and the realization to-night. At that time Scottish Rite Masonry was torn asunder in the conflicts between rival factions. Bodies were created upon paper everywhere, often in towns too small to maintain them in the most inexpensive way. Scores of men received the degrees by communication who had no conception of the beauty and worth of the order, who were taken in only because their prom-inence might add to the influence of one side or the other, and who never took any interest in the rite. Charters had been dis tributed with such profusion that they long retarded the growth of the body in this city with questions of jurisdiction and sectional jealousy. Our founders met with discouragements that have passed out of mind long since, but which were great and depressing. But they were fortunate in having the enthusiasm of a good cause, and they were more fortunate in attracting to themselves men of like spirit who would not yield to discouragement who waited patiently, yet confidently, for success, while abating no effort to secure it. Without seeming invidious, I deem it but right to name one of these, the first among his equals, our honored Nicholas R. Ruckle, whose zeal has never slackened or his labor diminished since he knelt at the common altar and took the vows of the order. May he long be spared to the rite. (Cheers and applause.) What has been done in the generation just passed is seen to-night as we meet in this magnificent temple, with a membership of over 1,600 persons scattered all over pride that fills the hearts of these plo who are yet with us as they gaze upon the harvest from their sowing. It is a proud night for them, and it is a proud night for every Scottish Rite Mason in Indiana. But in our ecstasy of pride let us not forget the many who labored, but who were not permitted to enter into the harvest, our brothers and companions who have passed from us, the long procession in which march Smith and Hartwell. Dobbs and

Newcomer, Wright and Hunt, and many others loved and gone "It is wonderful what strides have been taken. Those whose memories go back to the first quarters in Yohn's block, which were abandoned in 1874, will recall what a great step was taken in moving into the spacious and well-appointed apartments in the Baldwin block. It seemed then as i the rite were settled for a century; that it could never outgrow the facilities afforded there. But the removal of obstacles, the intensely earnest work done, the co-operation of all interested, forced the merits of the order upon Masonic attention, and in less than ten years another change was necessary. Many of you recall the enlargement in coming to this site and the rapid expansion that followed, each year making a large addition to our roll of representa tive Masons in Indiana. Now we have raised this glorious temple. Now we have made a new home, vast in fitted with every adjunct and convenience the mind can suggest for effective work and social enjoyment. But who can tell what the future has in store? Judged by the past, who can foresee what this body may be at the end of another generation? There are some here who will live to make the contrast, and it may be that if the same spirit of earnest devotion prevails the visible contrast may be as great as be-

REAL GLORY OF THE RITE. "But God grant that, whatever comes, whether prosperity or whether adversity, our brethren may keep the faith and abide by the living principles of the order, handing them on to their successors in unsullied purity. For it is in the effects of the teachings of the Scottish Rite that its chiefest glory lies. This material structure is the exterior only-it is what is seen. But what of the unseen, the moral and spiritual edifice we rear? The real glory spiritual edifice we rear? of the Scottish Rite should be found the lives of its votaries, in the making of better men and citizens. Who can measure the influence the order has had in making men, who define its scope in the mysterious recesses of the human heart? We are bound together not for mere sociability, pleasant as it is, but for the study and practice of great principles. As we pursue them more or less diligently they are woven into the fabric of our beings. Little by little in our daily living they should influence and control us, day by day crystallizing into character. To fully follow the teachings of the Scottish Rite in

its sublime and mythical ritual is to realize with the poet that "He most lives Who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts

Life's but a means unto an end; that end Beginning, mean an end to all things-God. "To practice these truths will make us better and happier, helpful to our fellows and uplifting to our race. They will entrials of life and to play a manly part in its affairs. In all the rough and tortuous path, from the first degree through the thirty-third, the guiding star of truth is ever pursued; the virtues of friendsh alty, honor, patrictism, purity and no of character are ever inculcated and impressed by all the force of precept and example veiled in mystic symbolism of boldly pictured in the realism of dramati art. With such a contact no man should be a Scottish Rite Mason without being a better man. As he grows he will have clearer conceptions of duty, larger aspira-tions, greater self-control, more self-sacrifice, more of the spirit of the word which was lost and is found. It is the pursuit of truth which vindicates the existence of the rite, and though it is not given to us here to know the extent of its influence in molding hearts and minds, we know by the lives of many of our departed brethren that the material progress has been the smaller part of the work of the Scottish Rite in the valley of Indianapolis. May it be so in the next generation, and in all the generations to come Winfield T. Durbin, of Anderson, was to have spoken for the Grand Commandery, Knights Tempiars of the State, but he was detained at home, and Henry C. Adams appeared in his stead, speaking briefly. He dwelt upon the bond of fraternity existing between the York and the Scottish rites. At the time of the destruction of the Seottish Rite Temple the Templars' Assylum was thrown open to the homeless one L. V. Buskirk, of Bloomington, spoke for "Our State." He was a member of the last class that was initiated in the old building and made appropriate references to this fact. The Scottish Rite men, he feit, had much to do with the progress of Indiana. The history of Masonry in Indiana antedates the history of the State Itself. Judge T. F. Palmer, of Monticello, and G. P. Haywood, of Lafayette, made brief talks in behalf of the class that is now being initiated 'nto the mysteries of the rite. touching incident of the banquet was the brief talk of Austin H. Brown. Some time .go Mr. Brown was at the point of death, and at a banquet of the rite a resclution of sympathy and hope for Mr. Brown's recovery was adopted and con-veyed to the sick man. Now restored to health he thanked the rite for its thought-To-day the concluding work of the con-

vocation will be reached Mr. Abt's Mandolin Concert.

Mr. Valentine Abt was the mandolin artist who appeared last evening in the concert at Plymouth Church, and he proved was characterized by an artistic finish and musicianly interpretation. He showed his audience, many of whom were students of the mandolin, the possibilities of the instrument. He surpasses anyone ever beard here in concert before. C. this city, was manager of the concert, and directed the mandolin orchestra, which opened the programme. Mr. F. M. Planque his versatility as a musician by playing a banjo solo, a madelin and then an "air with variations" numbers was given by J. Fremont Frey, zither, and Frank B Bremerman, gultar: the European trio, the Planque string quartet, the Four D's, Messrs. Duval and Noble, Ward and Doulass Dean, and a duet, "The Vivien ork," by Messrs. Frey and Bremarman. riations for an encore. The concert did ribegin until 8:44, and it was nearly it o'clo before the last number was given.